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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/777,321	02/12/2004	Leslie Louis Szepesi	200311998	5556
	7590 11/01/2007 CKARD COMPANY	EXAMINER		
P O BOX 2724	00, 3404 E. HARMONY R	OSORIO, RICARDO		
	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400			PAPER NUMBER
	ŕ		2629	- · · · · · · · ·
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/01/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/7 <b>77</b> ,321	SZEPESI ET AL.			
		Examiner				
	•		Art Unit			
	The MAILING DATE of this communication app	RICARDO L. OSORIO	2629			
Period fo	or Reply					
WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any i	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE in the may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. It is period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUI 16(a). In no event, however, may fill apply and will expire SIX (6) M cause the application to become	NICATION.  a reply be timely filed  ONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)🛛	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 Ju	ilv 2007.				
	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
	closed in accordance with the practice under $\boldsymbol{E}$	x parte Quayle, 1935 C	.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
Dispositi	on of Claims					
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.  4a) Of the above claim(s) 3,6-8,11,12,17,18 and Claim(s) is/are allowed.  Claim(s) 1,2,4,5,9,10,13-16 and 19 is/are reject Claim(s) is/are objected to.  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	ted.	om consideration.			
Applicati	on Papers					
9)[	The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.				
10)	10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.					
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the		, ,			
11)	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex					
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119	•				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
2) Notic 3) Inforr	t(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date 2/12/2004; and 3/19/2007.	Paper N	v Summary (PTO-413) o(s)/Mail Date f Informal Patent Application 			

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Applicant's election with traverse of species II of Fig. 3, claims 1, 2, 3, 5, 7-16, and 18-19 in the reply filed on 7/26/2007 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the species are not mutually exclusive, and examiner has not set forth a reason why searching the remaining species would be burdensome. This is not found persuasive because the specification clearly admits that there are three separate embodiments, species 1, Figs. 1-2B, species 2, Fig 3, and species 3, Figs. 4 and 5. For example, species 2, Fig. 3, adds three resistive elements and analog multiplexers, and species 3, Fig. 4, adds two digital-to-analog converters. Therefore, examining the non-elected species would cause a serious burden on the examiner. For the above reasons non-elected claims 3, 6, and 17 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Also, claims 7 and 8 are withdrawn from further consideration for being dependent on non-elected species claim 6. Furthermore, claim 20 was previously withdrawn as a non-elected subcombination on 4/23/2007, however, upon further consideration, examiner has found that claims 11, 12 and 18 are part of the same subcombination, or group, of claim 20 for including limitations such as, "semitransparent plate", "reflective middle plate" and "lower plate". Therefore claims 11, 12, and 18 are also withdrawn from further consideration. Conclusion, claims 3, 6-8, 11, 12, 17, 18, and 20 stand withdrawn from further consideration.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

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## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 3. Claims 1, 4, 9, 13, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lee (6,429,841).

Regarding claims 1, 13, and 19, Lee discloses a voltage driven array, comprising: an array of discrete elements organized into at least one row and a plurality of columns (Fig. 5, ch. 10); and a voltage supply comprising: a resistive element having a first end and a second end (Fig. 7, character Rcc1-Rcc (j-1)); a first voltage applied to the first end (Fig. 7, character 16A) and a second voltage applied to the second end that is different from the first voltage (Fig. 7, character 16B); and wherein each one of a plurality of positions on the resistive element connects to a respective one of the rows or columns such that each of the different positions along the resistive element supplies a different voltage to the respective row or column than a remainder of the positions (col. 8, lines 17-55).

As to claim 4, Lee discloses that each of the columns connects to the resistive element (col. 7, lines 35-50).

As to claim 9, Lee teaches that each of the discrete elements is an illuminating element (Fig. 3, character Clc).

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (see above).

As to claim 10, Lee does not specifically teach of the illumination elements being an interferometer.

However, a discrete illumination element can be any voltage driven element arrayed in an array, including an interferometer (as admitted by applicant).

Therefore, the interferometer is just used as an exemplary element among other possible types of voltage driven elements. Therefore, examiner takes Official Notice that the use of an interferometer as a voltage driven element is well known in the art of voltage driven display elements.

6. Claims 2 and 16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (see above) in view of Sakaguchi (2003/0201959).

As to claims 2 and 16, Lee fails to disclose that the resistive element is constructed of polysilicon.

Sakaguchi discloses a voltage driven array wherein the resistive element is constructed of polysilicon (paragraph 139, lines 7 and 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the resistive element made of polysilicon, as taught by Sakaguchi, in the device of Lee because it is well known in the art of resistive elements that such resistive elements are typically made of polysilicon (see paragraph 139, lines 7 and 8).

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (see above) in view of Fallot-Burghardt et al. (7,038,646).

As to claim 5, further, Lee fails to disclose that the array is supplied with voltages in a time delay multiplexed fashion.

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Fallot-Burghardt discloses a voltage driven array supply that is adapted to supply the array with voltages in a time delay multiplexed fashion (col. 5, lines 15-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the multiplexers, as taught by Fallot-Burghardt, in the device of Lee for the purpose of fine tuning the voltage levels (see col. 5, lines 25 and 26).

Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (see above) in view of Medina (6,359,389).

Regarding claim 14 and 15, Lee teaches of a plurality of rows (see Fig. 5, character 10). However, Lee does not specifically teach of activating only one row to supply voltage to only one row with the resistive element, and applying a new first voltage and a new second voltage; and activating a second row and deactivating the one row to supply voltage only to the second row.

Medina discloses a voltage driven array supply that activates only one row to supply voltage to only one row with the resistive element, and applying a new first voltage and a new second voltage; and activating a second row and deactivating the one row to supply voltage only to the second row (col. 7, lines 19-23).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to activate one row at a time since it is commonly known in the art of display row driving that rows are typically activated one at a time.

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7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to RICARDO L. OSORIO whose telephone number is (571) 272-7676. The examiner can normally be reached on MONDAY-THURSDAY 7:00 am-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, BIPIN SHALWALA can be reached on (571) 272-7681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

RICARDO OSORIO PRIMARY EXAMINER

Technology Division: 2629

RLO October 28, 2007